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OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

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This Bulletin is a monthly service of the National Society for Crippled Children to its affiliated societies and to its Institutional Members - hospitals, homes, schools, service groups, social work organizations, colleges and universities offering professional training for workers with the crippled, state agencies interested in prevention, treatment, education, or vocational rehabilitation, and interested lay and professional individuals.

Any publication listed or digested here may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any crippled children worker or student on request.

We do not attempt to list or review here articles published in THE CRIPPLED CHILD Magazine or THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, because all individuals and organizations receiving this Bulletin also receive these two periodicals and all other publications of the National Society as part of the privilege of their membership.

Further information on the work of the Society, on responsibilities and privileges of Institutional Membership, and on any other phase of work for crippled children will be sent upon request.

Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

ARTICLES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Clinics. Junior League Magazine, May, 1940. Vol. 26, No. 9, pg. 36.

Convalescent care. Junior League Magazine, May, 1940. Vol. 26, No. 9, pg. 44.

Elliott, Eugene B. A Directory of Adjustment Services in Michigan for Exceptional Children. Bulletin No. 312, State of Michigan, Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Michigan. 1940. 40 pages.

This Directory lists the following facilities for exceptional children:

53 cities maintaining special classes in local public schools, 30 of which cities have special orthopedic classes;

17 camps for exceptional children, 8 of which admit crippled children;

10 state schools, none of which admit crippled children unless they are eligible by reason of some other handicap;

12 private schools, 2 of which accept crippled children, especially cerebral palsy cases; and

52 other agencies (including both private institutions and societies and state commissions, departments, hospitals, and colleges and universities), at least 12 of which are especially interested in, or provide some services for, crippled children.

History and Development of Michigan's Laws and Institutions for the Care, Treatment and Education of Physically Handicapped Children and Adults. State of Michigan, Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Michigan. Mimeographed. 5 pages.

Medical social service. Junior League Magazine, May, 1940. Vol. 26, No. 9, pg. 40.

New grip for crutches, A. Hospitals, May, 1940. Vol. 14, No. 5, pg. 100.

Describes briefly a new arm cushion and tip set.

CRIPPLING CONDITIONS

Gray, George W. "He who gets sick." National Rehabilitation News, April, 1940. Vol. 5, No. 8, pg. 5. (Reprinted from Harper's Magazine for April, 1940.)

A report of research by Dr. George Draper and Dr. C. Wesley Dupertuis, of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City, on certain physical characteristics found with unusual frequency in children who have contacted poliomyelitis.

McClure, Roy D., M.D., and Lam, Conrad R., M.D. The treatment of burns. The American Journal of Nursing, May, 1940. Vol. 40, No. 5, pg. 498.

Stephen, Margaret, R.N. The nursing care of burned patients. The American Journal of Nursing, May, 1940. Vol. 40, No. 5, pg. 502.

E D U C A T I O N

Bender, Laurretta, M.A., M.D. The psychology of children suffering from organic disturbances of the cerebellum. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, May, 1940. Vol. 10, pg. 287.

Butler, Helen Tooke. Free food for frail bodies. The Nation's Schools, May, 1940. Vol. 25, No. 5, pg. 74.

In this article the dietitian of the Percy Hughes School for exceptional children in Syracuse, New York, tells of their present system of providing full, well-balanced, hot noon-day meals to the handicapped children at this school.

Originally started as a cafeteria providing hot meals at cost, this department soon changed to a schedule of free meals for all the pupils. It now employs 25 workers, paid by the Board of Education, the City Health Department, the WPA and the NYA. The groceries purchased now amount to about seventy dollars per week, and are supplemented by butter, cereals, fruits, vegetables, and occasionally eggs, allocated by the Federal Surplus Commodities Bureau.

The author describes the special attention given to diets of different types of handicapped children, the system of serving the children, and the program of training in table-manners conducted during the lunch period.

Cook, Katharine M. Special service agencies in city school systems. School Life, May, 1940. Vol. 25, No. 8, pg. 237.

This is the address presented by the author, who is Chief of the Division of Special Problems of the U. S. Office of Education, at the 1940 Convention of the American Association of School Administrators. The following are among the conclusions reached in the paper:

"Three important types of special service agencies needed in a comprehensive program of special education for exceptional children are - (a) a child study or psychological service; (b) a supervisory service for the special instructional facilities needed by handicapped children; (c) a clinical service to assist in the adjustment of behavior problems.

"The program of special service is not complete until every child with a physical handicap, a mental handicap, intellectual genius or talent, behavior difficulty, or any other type of deviation demanding special attention has become a subject of careful study, and has been given the type of educational program his condition requires.

"To achieve successfully such a program, some one or more qualified persons should be definitely assigned to assume responsibility, in an administrative and supervisory capacity, for its continuous development."

Fogerty, Elsie. Speech therapy. The Journal of Education, April, 1940. Vol. 72, No. 349, pg. 174.

Newman, James R. Providing for the handicapped. The School Executive, May, 1940. Vol. 59, No. 9, pg. 12.

Outlines a public school program of special services for the mentally, physically, and socially handicapped, and for those suffering from a combination of these types of handicaps. Recommendations are made for special educational provisions and equipment for children physically handicapped by defective vision, hearing, speech, teeth or bodies, crippled children being included in the "defective body" group, along with cardiac and malnourished children.

The author indicates that one type of handicap may cause one or both of the other types - thus, "children are likely to develop an inferiority complex as a result of either a physical or social handicap. Either or both of these might result in mental handicap." He therefore recommends that, "Wherever possible, a psychiatrist should be employed to study the cases and at least enable the children to be taken out of this group where they have a combination of handicaps and be classified in one of the other three groups.

P R E V E N T I O N

(By Elimination of Oppressive Child Labor)

Homan, S. W. A new attack on an old problem. National Safety News, May, 1940. Vol. 41, No. 5, page 26.

"...Prior to the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Children's Bureau could investigate and report upon hazards to children, including industrial accidents to children who are employed, but had no administrative authority to direct that those dangerous conditions be corrected or to determine the occupations from which minors should be excluded.

"Section 12 (a) of the act provides that no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in commerce any goods produced in an establishment situated in the United States in or about which within 30 days prior to the removal of such goods therefrom any oppressive child labor has been employed."

"Section 3 (1) defines 'oppressive child labor' in part as 'a condition of employment under which ... any employee between the ages of 16 and 18 years is employed by an employer in any occupation which the Chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor shall find and by order declare to be particularly hazardous for the employment of children between such ages or detrimental to their health or well-being...'

"... A general advisory committee on occupations hazardous for minors, representing safety organizations, insurance groups, employers, employees, physicians, child-welfare organizations and others interested in safety, health or child welfare has been formed. ... This committee met in Washington on October 13, 1939, ... and approved the following principles for the guidance of the Children's Bureau in carrying out the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 relating to hazardous occupations:

1. That occupations particularly hazardous or detrimental to the health or well-being of workers in general are also particularly hazardous or detrimental to the health or well-being of minors under 18 and should be given consideration as rapidly as possible.
2. That other occupations not particularly hazardous or detrimental to the health or well-being of adult and experienced workers may have particular hazards for minors under 18 or be detrimental to their health or well-being. Among such occupations are those requiring a degree of muscular coordination, stability, maturity of judgment, or resourcefulness in meeting emergencies,

not usually characteristic of young workers, and those occupations which are inhibitory or injurious to growth or development...

"...It is intended that before any order is issued declaring the occupation or industry hazardous for minors between 16 and 18 years of age, public hearings shall be held to give any person interested an opportunity to be heard, either in opposition or in support of the order. A complete summary of the finding of facts on which an order is based will be available to the public on request. Constructive criticism will be welcomed at all times.

"Up to this time two orders have been issued, one dealing with the employment of minors under 18 in plants manufacturing explosives or explosive components, the other with the employment of minors under 18 as drivers or helpers on motor vehicles.

"Investigations will not necessarily be based on an industrial classification, as some studies will be made of the accident hazards of various machines or equipment which may be found in a variety of industries. ..."

P R E V E N T I O N (By Health Education)

Burke, John. A brief for individual needs. The Journal of Health and Physical Education, May, 1940. Vol. 11, No. 5, page 291.

"... let us take a look at the young men graduates from our modern high schools. ... Past and recent surveys in different parts of the country establish the fact that 70 per cent of the boys are found to have poor posture, poor body mechanics, or poor foot conditions. ... Besides this, we know that other countless thousands are passed on into adult life situations with other correctible physical and sensory defects. ...

"The need, therefore, is to establish or reestablish a program of health, corrective, and physical education that ... recognizes that the full life is only possible without defects and that as much attention must be accorded to physical development and perfection as is allotted to mental development.

"In brief, the high spots of an adequate program are listed as follows: 1. Medical supervision ... 2. Medical service ... 3. Nursing service ... 4. Dental service ... 5. Nutrition ... 6. Rest ... 7. Health education ... 8. Physical education ... 9. Corrective physical education: In the elementary levels, the stress should be on the preventive side. Parental and classroom teacher information regarding good health habits, and especially the need for good shoes, should be emphasized. A corrective program should be made available for all. Orthopedic service and supervision are essential. In high schools a corrective program should be adequate to meet the needs. ... 10. Health coordination...

Hauser, Emil D. W., M. D. Care of feet in children. Public Health Nursing, May, 1940. Vol. 32, No. 5, page 285.

"Proper shoes and the care of the child's feet from the time he learns to walk will serve as a preventive of foot difficulties in later life."

Warren County Crippled Children's Good Posture Campaign for the School.

A small folder distributed by the nurse to school teachers of Warren County, Pennsylvania. It lists characteristics of the pupil with good health, and gives

many helpful hints and suggestions for making the pupils posture-conscious and helping them correct their posture faults. This is used in connection with a posture film and a mimeographed list of posture exercises.

P R E V E N T I O N (By Safety Education)

Miller, Ben W. Problems in safety education. The Journal of Health and Physical Education, April, 1940. Vol. 11, No. 4, pg. 225.

Discusses problems and possible improvements in present-day safety education methods revealed by the author's search of literature on the subject, analysis of research projects, and class discussions with 451 graduate and undergraduate students enrolled in safety education classes at Indiana University.

Summer courses in safety. Safety Education, May, 1940. Vol. 19, No. 9, pg. 405.

Lists a few courses in safety education for teachers. This is supplemental to the comprehensive list published in the April, 1940, issue.

Waldron, Webb. Good citizenship on the highways. The Kiwanis Magazine, May, 1940. Vol. 25, No. 5, pg. 270.

Describes and advocates driver training courses for high schools.

R E C R E A T I O N

Joy, Barbara Ellen. Health and safety in organized camps. The Journal of Health and Physical Education, May, 1940. Vol. 11, No. 5, pg. 287.

Richards, Susan S. and Wolff, Ernst. The organization and function of play activities in the set-up of a pediatric department. Mental Hygiene, April, 1940. Vol. 24, No. 2, pg. 229.

This is a report of a three year experiment at Mount Zion Hospital, New York City, with play facilities and supervision for children waiting in clinics or convalescing in the children's wards. Crippled children are not specifically mentioned. The authors list the following as the objectives of a hospital play program:

- "1. To give the child patient an assurance that the care of his health and doctors, dentists, nurses, and hospitals are and can be accepted as a normal part of life.
2. To use the long hours of waiting and of convalescence in healthy, creative play activities, for which opportunities are becoming fewer in our city way of life.
3. To help recondition a child who has learned to fear hospitals and illness.
4. To furnish a method of observing and evaluating a child's play in relation to the problems of his life.
5. To provide an opportunity for educating mothers, fathers, nurses, and doctors in the importance and the proper use of play."

Faulkes, W. F. Program for the severely handicapped. National Rehabilitation News, April, 1940. Vol. 5, No. 8, pg. 2.

Discusses the need for, and the possibilities and advantages of, a state-supported rehabilitation program for the homebound adult, with special attention to the possibilities of home industries.

Help for the handicapped. Vocational Trends, May, 1940. Vol. 3, No. 5, pg. 8.

Kratz, John A. Rehabilitation grows up. National Rehabilitation News, April, 1940. Vol. 5, No. 8, pg. 12.

REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICITY

Tasmanian Society for the Care of Crippled Children, Fourth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1939. 20 pages plus three colored blanks for membership, donations, and promises of employment for handicapped workers.

Home of Peace for Crippled and Disabled Children, Annavaram via Tuni, E. Godavari Dt. South India. 4-page folder. 1 small illustration.

Victorian Society for Crippled Children, Fourth Annual Report for the year to 30th June, 1939. 18 pages plus donation blank.

National Rehabilitation Association, Incorporated. 1940. 8 pages. (Contains list of officers, explanation of Association and its objects, by-laws, and definition of "vocational rehabilitation.")

A design for giving. Wisconsin Association for the Disabled, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin. 12 pages. 16 illustrations. (Description and pictures of "Wawbeek," a summer camp for crippled children sponsored by the Wisconsin Association for the Disabled.)

Children's Sunlight Hospital, Report of Twenty-Third Year, 1939. 12 pages. 17 illustrations.

For Children - Health, Happiness, Security, Self-Reliance - Seventy-Fourth Annual Report, Brooklyn Children's Aid Society. 34 pages. 43 illustrations, and large, sepia illustrations on covers. (Includes report of Wave Crest Convalescent Home, Far Rockaway, New York City.)

Publications

American Journal of Nursing, 50 West 50th St., New York City. Monthly. \$3.00.

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 149 E. 73d St., New York City. Quarterly. \$6.00

Hospitals, 18 E. Division St., Chicago. Monthly. \$3.00

Journal of Education, 40 Walton Crescent, Oxford, England. Monthly.

Journal of Health and Physical Education, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington. Monthly

Junior League Magazine, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. Monthly. \$2.50 /\$1.50

Kiwanis Magazine, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$1.50

Mental Hygiene, 372-374 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Quarterly. \$3.00

National Rehabilitation News, 305 St. Office Bldg., Madison, Wis. 6 times year. \$1.00

National Safety News, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago. Monthly.

Nation's Schools, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$2.00

Public Health Nursing, 50 West 50th St., New York City. Monthly. \$3.00

Safety Education, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago. Monthly. \$2.00

The School Executive, 470 Fourth Ave., New York City. Monthly. \$2.00

School Life, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Monthly. \$1.00

Vocational Trends, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$2.50